

OpenBiblio installation

CAUTION: This document is intended as a guide to how I did this, only. I am not a programmer, nor am I proficient in SQL, PHP, etc. . Please check with your technical staff before installing.

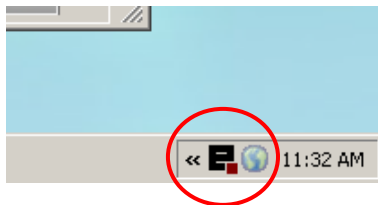
1. Download and install Easy PHP 5.3.0

Download and install EasyPHP 5.3.0 from www.easyphp.org/

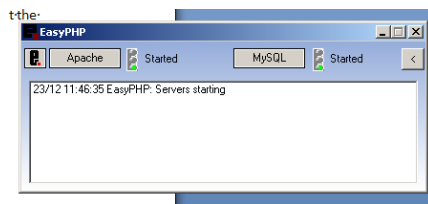
5.3.0 is the one that is the recommended version

Accept the license agreement, default locations are OK.

Please note: if you already have Easy PHP you will need to uninstall the previous version, and if you run servers as services, uninstall them.



Double-click on the icon to make Apache & MySQL have started (all green lights):

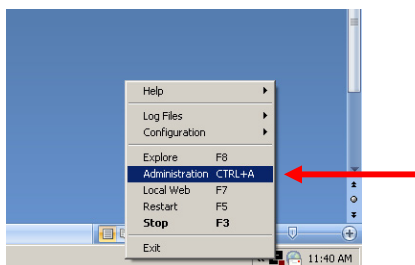


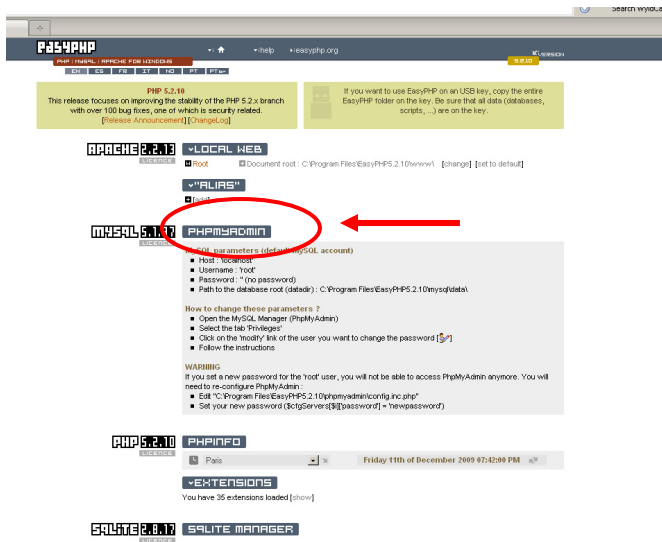
OpenBiblio will not run unless EasyPHP is running.

2. Create your OpenBiblio database

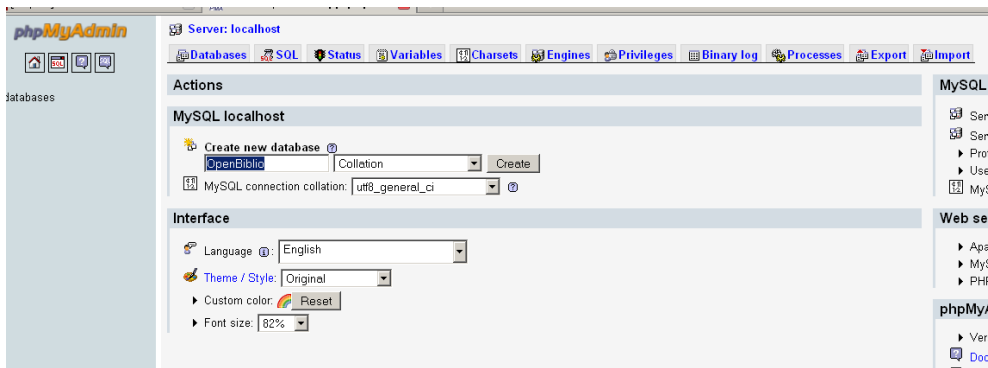
After you download & install Easy PHP, the Easy PHP will show up in your icon tray at the bottom right of your screen

Right-click on the icon, and go to the "Administration" option

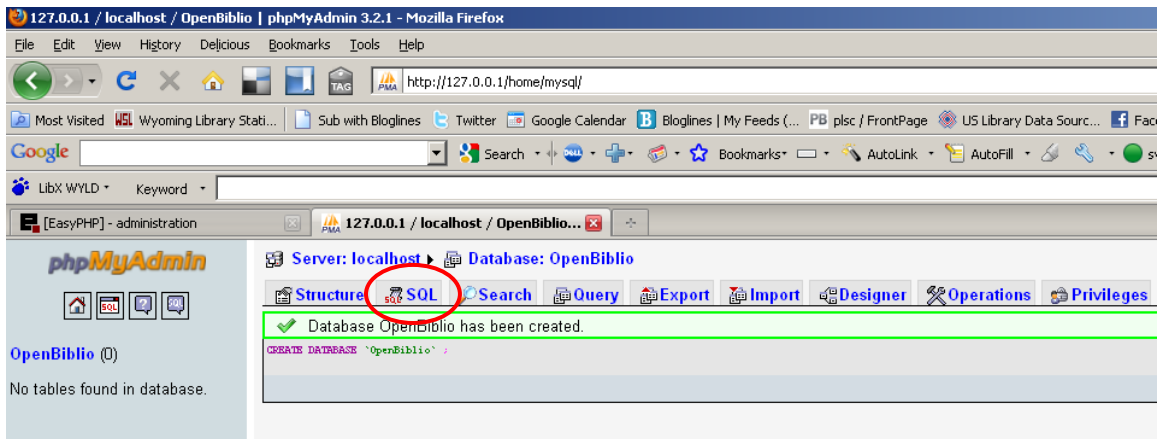




Click on PHP MyAdmin. This will open a new browser window:

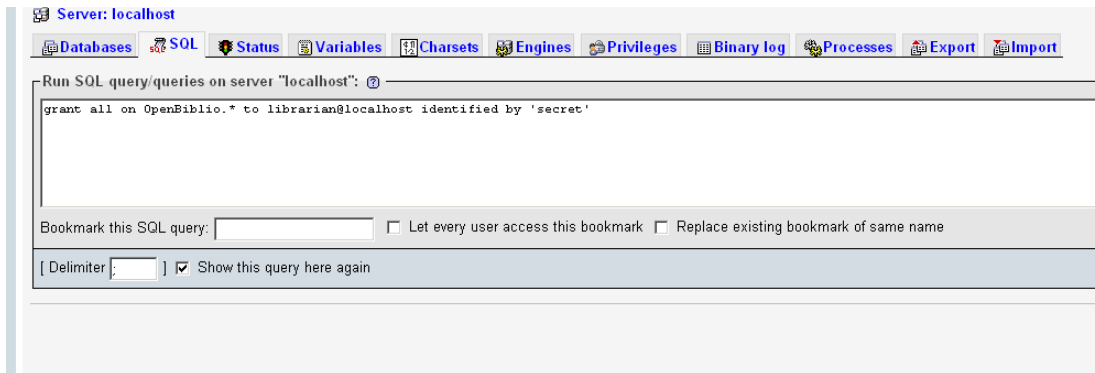


Under MySQL localhost, type “OpenBiblio” in the “Create new database” box (highlighted) and click on the “Create” button.
Now, click on the SQL tab



This will bring up the SQL query screen. Type in this query exactly as shown:
grant all on OpenBiblio. to librarian@localhost identified by 'secret'*

Where *librarian* is the username and *secret* is the password. You may use a different username and password, if desired.



3. Download and unzip OpenBiblio

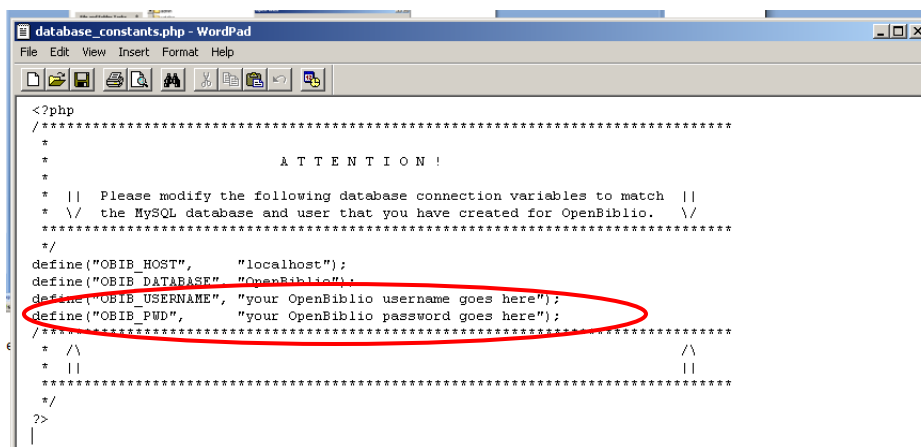
Download the OpenBiblio zip file from <http://obiblio.sourceforge.net/> Click on "Downloads" to get OpenBiblio from Sourceforge, and download the *openbiblio-0.6.1.zip* file

Unzip the downloaded files into the "C:\Program Files\EasyPHP5.3.0\www" directory

4. Set user name and password

In the newly created "C:\Program Files\EasyPHP5.3.0\www\OpenBiblio" folder, use Notepad or WordPad (or your favorite text editor) to open the file "database_constants.php"

Within the quotation marks, set the username and password to *librarian* and *secret*, or to the username and password you have selected.

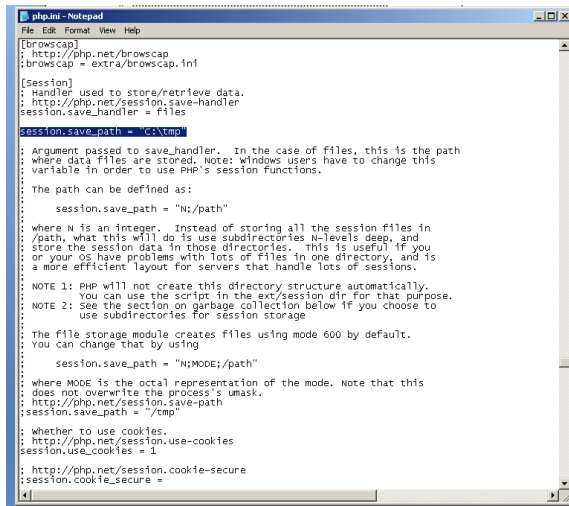


5. Set session data path & error reporting

Create a directory “C:\tmp”

Using notepad or wordpad, open the “php.ini” file in the “C:\Program Files\EasyPHP5.3.0\conf_files” directory

Somewhere underneath the [Session] header type on a new line (highlighted below):
session.save_path = “C:\tmp”



```
File Edit Format View Help
[browscap]
: http://php.net/browscap
: browscap = extra/browscap.ini

[Session]
: handler used to store/retrieve data.
: http://php.net/session.save-handler
: session.save_handler = files

: session.save_path = C:\tmp

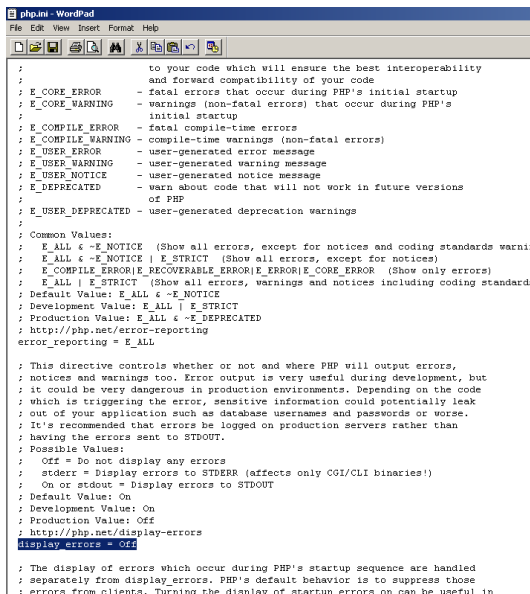
: Argument passed to save_handler. In the case of files, this is the path
: where data files are stored. Note: Windows users have to change this
: variable in order to use PHP's session functions.
:
: The path can be defined as:
:
: session.save_path = "N;/path"
:
: where N is an integer. Instead of storing all the session files in
: /path, what this will do is use subdirectories N-levels deep, and
: store the session data in those directories. This is useful if you
: or your OS have problems with lots of files in one directory, and is
: a more efficient layout for servers that handle lots of sessions.
:
: NOTE 1: PHP will not create this directory structure automatically.
: You can use the script in the ext/session dir for that purpose.
: NOTE 2: See the section on garbage collection below if you choose to
: use subdirectories for session storage.
:
: The file storage module creates files using mode 600 by default.
: You can change that by using
:
: session.save_path = "N;MODE;/path"
:
: where MODE is the octal representation of the mode. Note that this
: does not overwrite the process's umask.
: http://php.net/session.save-path
: session.save_path = "/tmp"

: Whether to use cookies
: http://php.net/session.use-cookies
: session.use_cookies = 1
:
: http://php.net/session.cookie-secure
: session.cookie_secure =
```

While you have the php.ini file open, find where it says:

display_errors = On

And change the “On” to “Off” (highlighted below)



```
File Edit View Insert Format Help
; to your code which will ensure the best interoperability
; and forward compatibility of your code
; E_CORE_ERROR - fatal errors that occur during PHP's initial startup
; E_CORE_WARNING - warnings (non-fatal errors) that occur during PHP's
; initial startup
; E_COMPILE_ERROR - fatal compile-time errors
; E_COMPILE_WARNING - compile-time warnings (non-fatal errors)
; E_USER_ERROR - user-generated error message
; E_USER_WARNING - user-generated warning message
; E_USER_NOTICE - user-generated notice message
; E_DEPRECATED - warn about code that will not work in future versions
; of PHP
; E_USER_DEPRECATED - user-generated deprecation warnings
;
; Common Values:
; E_ALL & -E_NOTICE (Show all errors, except for notices and coding standards warnin
; E_ALL & -E_NOTICE | E_STRICT (Show all errors, except for notices)
; E_COMPILE_ERROR|E_RECOVERABLE_ERROR|E_ERROR|E_CORE_ERROR (Show only errors)
; E_ALL | E_STRICT (Show all errors, warnings and notices including coding standards)
; Default Value: E_ALL & -E_NOTICE
; Development Value: E_ALL | E_STRICT
; Production Value: E_ALL & -E_DEPRECATED
; http://php.net/error-reporting
error_reporting = E_ALL

; This directive controls whether or not and where PHP will output errors,
; notices and warnings too. Error output is very useful during development, but
; it could be very dangerous in production environments. Depending on the code
; which is triggering the error, sensitive information could potentially leak
; out of your application such as database usernames and passwords or worse.
; It's recommended that errors be logged on production servers rather than
; having the errors sent to STDOUT.
; Possible Values:
; OFF = Do not display any errors
; stderr = display errors to STDERR (affects only CGI/CLI binaries!)
; On or stdout = Display errors to STDOUT
; Default Value: On
; Development Value: On
; Production Value: Off
; http://php.net/display-errors
display_errors = Off

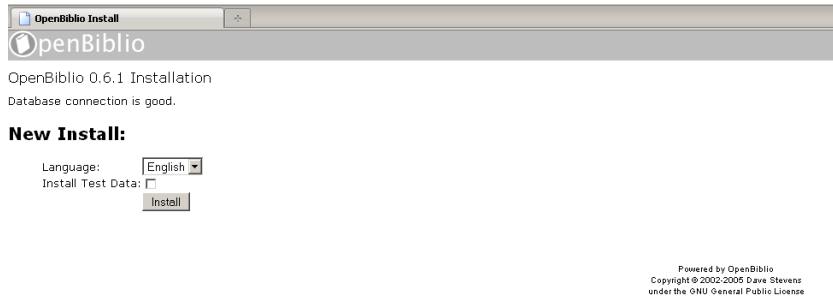
; The display of errors which occur during PHP's startup sequence are handled
; separately from display_errors. PHP's default behavior is to suppress those
; errors from clients. Turning the display of startup errors on can be useful in
```

6. Install OpenBiblio

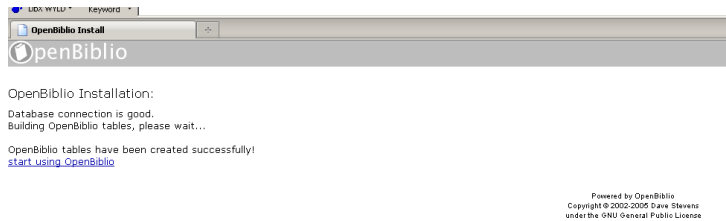
Open a new browser window and type

<http://localhost/openbiblio/install/index.php>

in the address bar. The installation welcome page opens. Check “install test data” and click on “Install.”



If all goes well, you will get a screen confirming installation



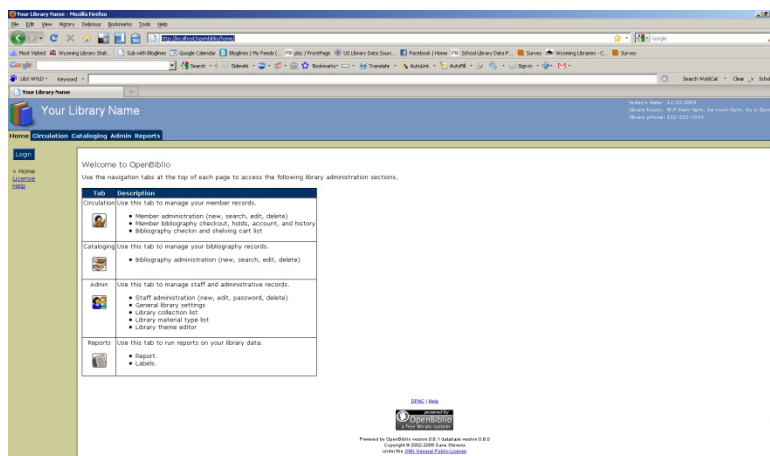
You should now delete the “Install” folder in the “C:\Program Files\EasyPHP5.3.0\www\OpenBiblio” directory

7. Start Using OpenBiblio

Open a new browser window, and type in <http://localhost/openbiblio/home/>

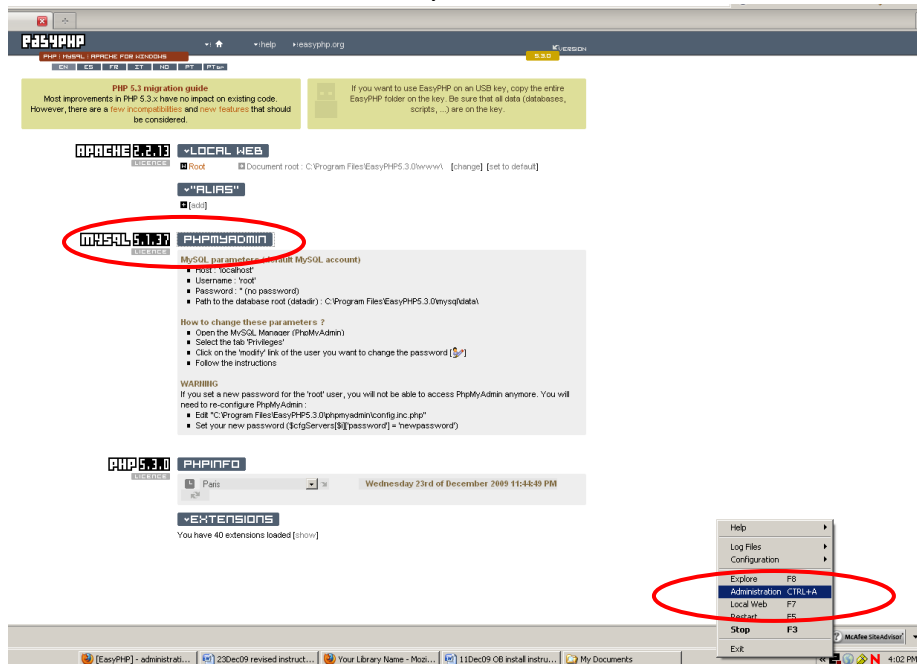
Login username & password are both “admin”

You may now change your library name, settings, start cataloging, circulation, etc.

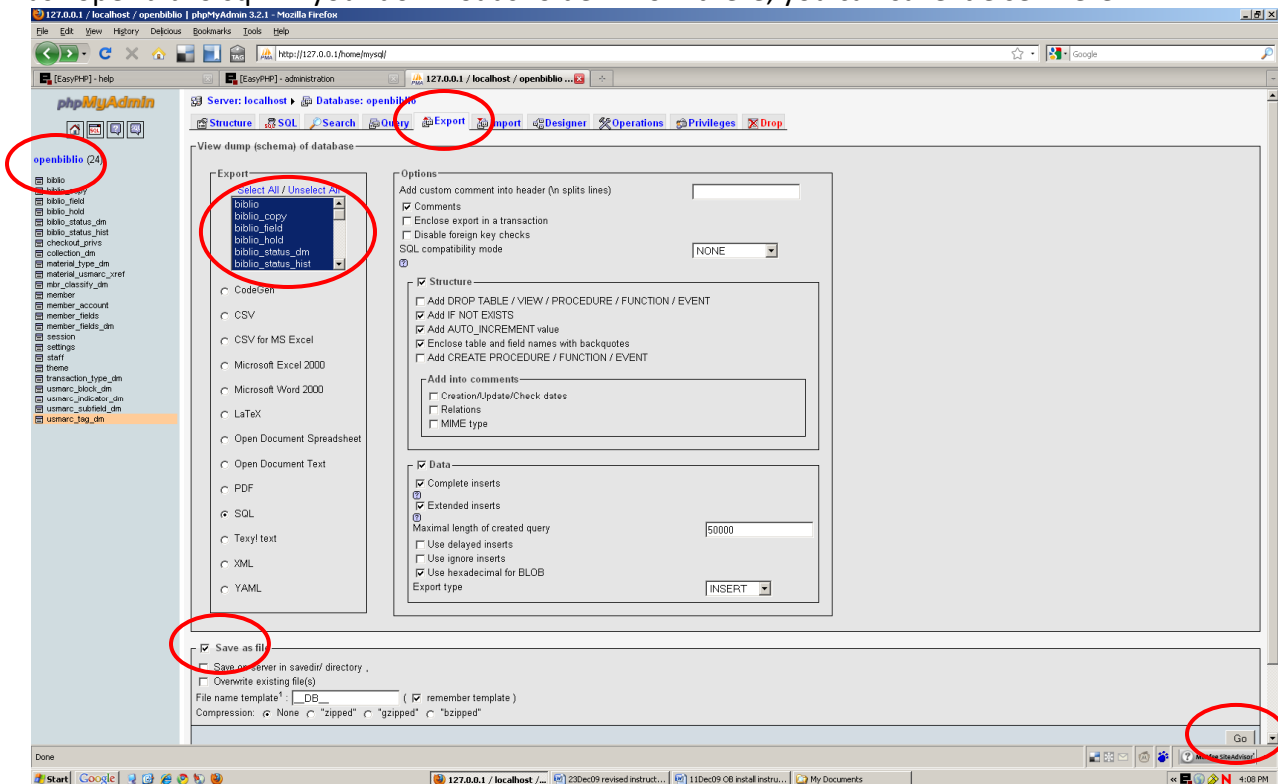


8. Backing up and restoring your OpenBiblio database

As you did when you created the database, right-click on the EasyPHP icon and click on "Administration." Click on PHPMYAdmin



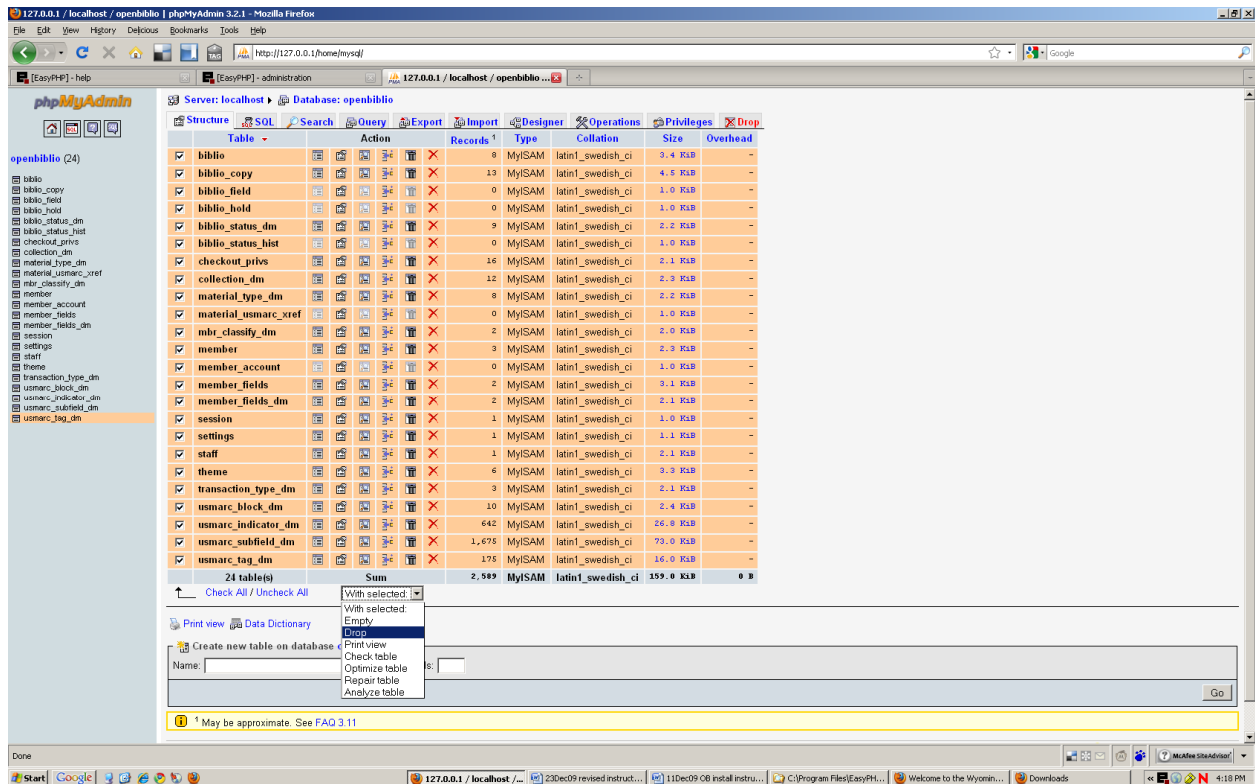
Click on "OpenBiblio" in the left-hand column, then click on "Export." Be sure all the tables in the Export box are selected. Check the "Save as file" box and click on "Go." This should save it as "openbiblio.sql" in your downloads folder. From there, you can save it elsewhere.



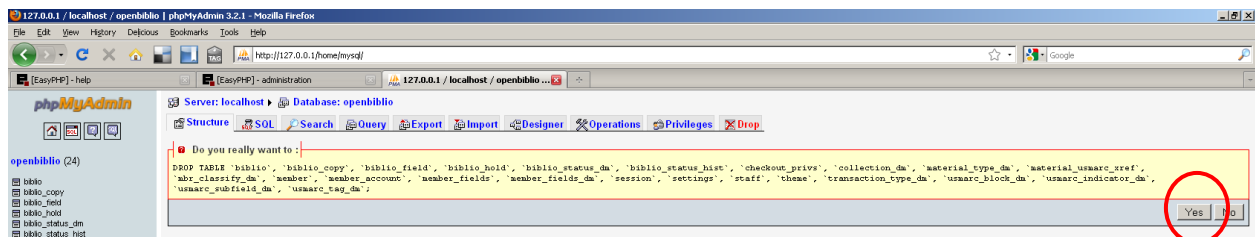
As an additional backup, you can also make a physical copy of all the files in your “C:\Program Files\EasyPHP5.3.0\mysql\data\openbiblio” directory.

RESTORE: CAUTION! This next step involves deleting ALL your OpenBiblio tables. DO NOT do this, unless you have made a backup file and need to completely restore your database. I also recommend copying all the tables in the C:\Program Files\EasyPHP5.3.0\mysql\data\openbiblio to another location, just in case

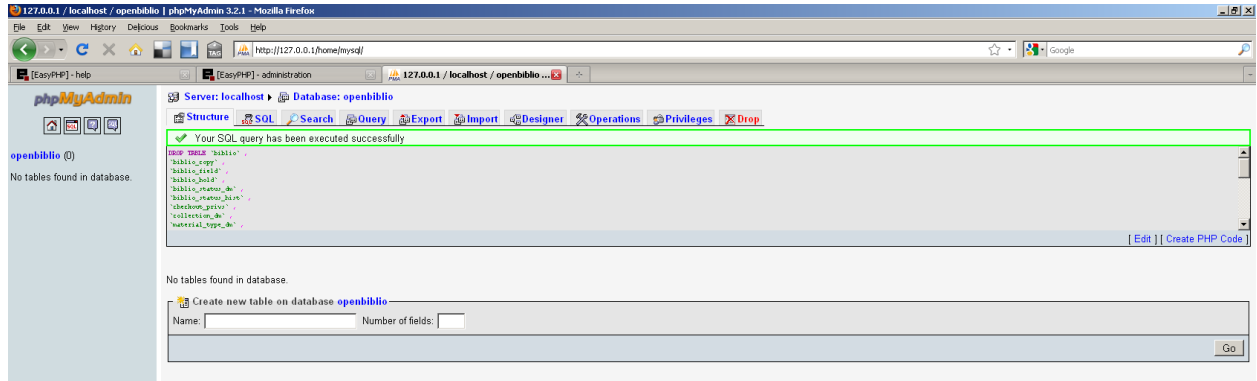
To restore the OpenBiblio database, you must first delete existing tables. In PHP MyAdmin, go to the “Structure” tab, check all tables, and then use the drop down menu to select “Drop.”



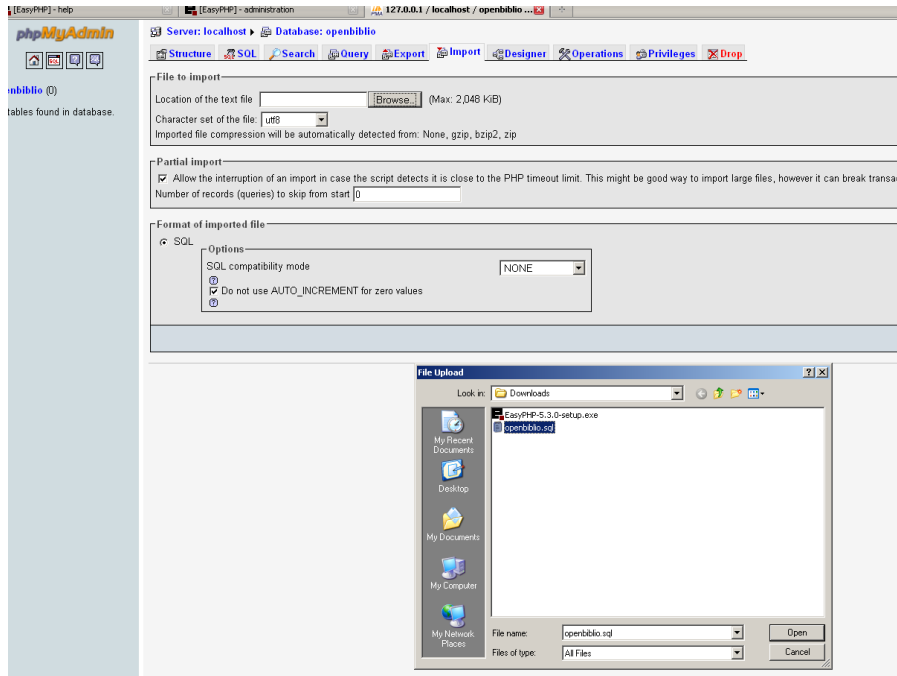
It will ask you if you *really* want to do that.... Say yes.



Your tables have now been deleted



Go to the Import tab, and browse to where you saved your openbiblio.sql file. Open the file, and click "Go."



Your tables and the data you had at your last backup will reload

